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EXAMINER	
ORTIZ, BELIX M	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/050,663	YEH, ADAM E. C.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Belix M. Ortiz	2175	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-60* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-60* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

DOV POPOVICI
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 2.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1-11, 13-14, 18-24, 29-32, 34-36, 38-39, 43, 48-50, and 52-58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Shah et al. (U.S. publication 2002/0099692).

As to claim 1, Shah et al. teaches one or more computer readable media having a data structure stored thereon (see figure 11 and page 7, paragraph 96), the data structure comprising:

a general dimension containing members in a plurality of levels, the levels being organized according to a hierarchy in which descending levels in the hierarchy are defined by increasing specificity (see page 1, paragraph 6);

a summary cube containing the members of at least one upper level of the general dimension (see page 1, paragraph 22 and page 4, paragraph 64); and

a partitioned dimension containing a first subset of the members of at least one lower level of the general dimension, the lower level associated with the partitioned dimension being lower in the hierarchy than the upper level associated with the summary cube, the general dimension being partitioned based on a selected member of the upper level to form the partitioned dimension, the first subset of the members of the lower level corresponding to the selected member of the upper level (see page 3, paragraph 53 and page 6, paragraph 91).

As to claim 2, Shah et al. teaches the data structure further comprising a detail cube including the partitioned dimension and one or more sub-cubes containing aggregations of the first subset of the members of the lower level from the partitioned dimension (see figure 3A; claim 3; page 5, paragraph 77; and page 6, paragraph 91).

As to claim 3, Shah et al. teaches wherein the detail cube comprises a first sub-cube for additive metrics and a second sub-cube for non-additive metrics (see figure 8, character "810" and page 4, paragraphs 63 and 66).

As to claim 4, Shah et al. teaches wherein the first and second sub-cubes are combined to form a virtual cube (see page 1, paragraph 22).

As to claim 5, Shah et al. teaches wherein the additive metrics include page views (see page 4, paragraph 63).

As to claim 6, Shah et al. teaches wherein the non-additive metrics include unique user counts (see figure 2 and page 5, paragraph 67).

As to claim 7, Shah et al. teaches wherein the partitioned dimension contains the members of the upper level associated with the summary cube in addition to the first subset of the members of the lower level associated with the partitioned dimension (see page 1, paragraph 6).

As to claim 8, Shah et al. teaches the data structure further comprising another partitioned dimension containing a second subset of the members of the lower level, the general dimension being partitioned based on another selected member of the upper level to form the other partitioned dimension, the second subset of the members of the lower level corresponding to the other selected member of the upper level (see page 3, paragraph 53 and page 6, paragraph 91).

As to claim 9, Shah et al. teaches wherein the data structure is modeled according to a star dimensional model schema (see figure 3B; page 1, paragraphs 6 and 12; and page 2, paragraph 25).

As to claim 10, Shah et al. teaches wherein the data structure is an OLAP database (see page 1, paragraphs 5, 7, and 22).

As to claim 11, Shah et al. teaches the data structure further comprising one or more shared dimensions (see claim 1 and page 2, paragraph 24).

As to claim 13, Shah et al. teaches wherein the members of the general dimension represent Web usage information (see figure 11, character "1892"; page 1, paragraph 8; page 6, paragraph 92 and page 7, paragraphs 95 and 96).

As to claim 14, Shah et al. teaches wherein the Web usage information is organized into two or more of the following levels: network, service, site, domain, directory, and page (see page 6, paragraph 92 and page 7, paragraphs 95 and 96).

As to claim 18, Shah et al. teaches a method of processing data in a multidimensional database (see figure 11 and page 7, paragraph 96) comprising:

defining a plurality of dimensions, each dimension containing members of a plurality of levels, the levels being organized according to a hierarchy in which descending levels in the hierarchy are defined by increasing specificity (see page 1, paragraph 6);

partitioning at least one of the dimensions based on a selected member of an upper level of the dimension to be partitioned, the partitioned dimension containing a first subset of the members of at least one lower level of the dimension to be partitioned (see page 1, paragraph 22; page 3, paragraph 53; page 4, paragraph 64; and page 6, paragraph 91); and

defining a summary cube containing the members of an upper level of the partitioned dimension, the upper level associated with the summary cube being higher in the hierarchy than the lower level associated with the partitioned dimension (see page 1, paragraphs 6 and 22 and page 4, paragraph 64).

As to claim 19, Shah et al. teaches the method further comprising defining a detail cube, the detail cube including the partitioned dimension anal one or more sub-cubes containing aggregations of the first subset of

the members of the lower level from the partitioned dimension (see figure 3; claim 3; page 5, paragraph 77; and page 6, paragraph 91).

As to claim 20, Shah et al. teaches the method further comprising combining the first and second sub-cubes to form a virtual cube (see page 1, paragraph 22).

As to claim 21, Shah et al. teaches wherein the detail cube comprises a first sub-cube for additive metrics and a second sub-cube for non-additive metrics (see figure 8, character '810" and page 4, paragraphs 63 and 66).

As to claim 22, Shah et al. teaches wherein the additive metrics include page views (see page 4, paragraph 63).

As to claim 23, Shah et al. teaches wherein the non-additive metrics include unique user counts (see figure 2 and page 5, paragraph 67).

As to claim 24, Shah et al. teaches the method further comprising extracting information from the summary and detail cubes using an OLAP application (see page 1, paragraphs 5, 7, and 22).

As to claim 29, Shah et al. teaches wherein the partitioned dimension contains the members of the upper level associated with the summary cube in addition to the first subset of the members of the lower level associated with the partitioned dimension and wherein the detail cube and the summary cube have the same dimensionality (see page 1, paragraph 6).

As to claim 30, Shah et al. teaches the method further comprising implementing zoom in, zoom out events to navigate between information in the summary cube and information in the detail cube (see figure 3A).

As to claim 31, Shah et al. teaches wherein the zoom in event comprises a drill through from the summary cube to the detail cube (see figure 3A).

As to claim 32, Shah et al. teaches wherein the zoom out event comprises a roll up from the detail cube to the summary cube (see figure 3A).

As to claim 34, Shah et al. teaches wherein the partitioned dimension contains the members of the upper level associated with the summary cube in addition to the first subset of the members of the lower level associated with the partitioned dimension (see page 1, paragraph 6).

As to claim 35, Shah et al. teaches the method further comprising partitioning another dimension based on another selected member of the upper level, the other partitioned dimension containing a second subset of the members of the lower level corresponding to the other selected member of the upper level (see page 3, paragraph 53 and page 6, paragraph 91).

As to claim 36, Shah et al. teaches wherein defining the dimensions includes modeling the data in the multidimensional database according to a star dimensional model schema (see figure 3B; page 1, paragraphs 6 and 12; and page 2, paragraph 25).

As to claim 38, Shah et al. teaches wherein the members of the dimension to be partitioned represent Web usage information (see figure 11, character "1892"; page 1, paragraph 8; page 6, paragraph 92 and page 7, paragraphs 95 and 96).

As to claim 39, Shah et al. teaches wherein the Web usage information is organized into two or more of the following levels: network, service, site, domain, directory, and page (see page 6, paragraph 92 and page 7, paragraphs 95 and 96).

As to claim 43, Shah et al. teaches one or more computer-readable media having computer-executable instructions for performing the method of claim 18 (see figure 11 and page 7, paragraph 96).

As to claim 48, Shah et al. teaches one or more computer-readable media having computer-executable components for processing data, the data being organized in a dimension containing members in a plurality of levels, the levels being organized according to a hierarchy in which descending levels in the hierarchy are defined by increasing specificity (see figure 11; page 1, paragraph 6; and page 7, paragraph 96), the components comprising:

a summary cube database component storing the members of an upper level of the dimension (see page 1, paragraph 22 and page 4, paragraph 64);

a partitioned dimension component: containing a subset of the members of at least one lower level of the dimension, the subset of the members of the lower level being partitioned from the dimension based on a selected member of the upper level, the partitioned dimension component further containing the members of the upper level associated with the summary cube database component (see page 3, paragraph 53 and page 6, paragraph 91);

a detail cube database component including the partitioned dimension component and one or more sub-cubes containing aggregations of the subset of the members of the lower level from the

partitioned dimension component the detail cube database component and the summary cube database component having the same dimensionality (see figure 3A, character "300"; claim 3; page 5, paragraph 77; and page 6, paragraph 91); and

a navigation component for implementing zoom in/zoom out events to navigate between information in the summary cube database component and information in the detail cube database component (see figure 3A).

As to claim 49, Shah et al. teaches wherein the zoom in event comprises a drill through from the summary cube database component to the detail cube database component (see figure 3A where character "125b" show the navigation from an overview map to a detail map).

As to claim 50, Shah et al. teaches wherein the zoom out event comprises a roll up from the detail cube database component to the summary cube database component (see figure 3A where character "125a" show when the user go to detail map to summary cube or overview).

As to claim 52, Shah et al. teaches a method of performing clickstream analysis from Web usage data in a multidimensional database

(see figure 11 and page 1, paragraphs 3, 5, and 22), the method comprising:

defining a target dimension, the target dimension containing members of a plurality of levels, the levels including a service level containing members representative of a plurality of Web services, the levels being organized according to a hierarchy in which descending levels in the hierarchy are defined by increasing specificity (see page 1, paragraph 6);

partitioning the target dimension based on a selected member of the service level, the partitioned dimension containing a first subset of the members of at least one level of the target dimension lower in the hierarchy than the service level (see page 3, paragraph 53 and page 6, paragraph 91); and

defining a summary cube containing the members of the service level of the target dimension (see page 1, paragraph 22 and page 4, paragraph 64).

As to claim 53, Shah et al. teaches the method further comprising defining a detail cube, the detail cube including the partitioned dimension and one or more sub-cubes containing aggregations of the first subset of the members of the lower level from the partitioned dimension (see figure 3A; claim 3; page 5, paragraph 77; and page 6, paragraph 91).

As to claim 54, Shah et al. teaches wherein the detail cube comprises a first sub-cube for page views and a second sub-cube for unique user counts (see figure 2; page 4, paragraph 63; and page 5, paragraph 67).

As to claim 55, Shah et al. teaches the method further comprising combining the sub-cubes to form a virtual cube (see page 1, paragraph 22).

As to claim 56, Shah et al. teaches the method further comprising extracting clickstream information from the summary and detail cubes using an OLAP application (see page 1, paragraphs 5, 7 and 22).

As to claim 57, Shah et al. teaches wherein the partitioned dimension contains the members of the upper level associated with the summary cube in addition to the first subset of the members of the lower level associated with the partitioned dimension (see page 1, paragraph 6).

As to claim 58, Shah et al. teaches wherein the target dimension has two or more of the following levels of Web usage information: network, service, site, domain, directory, and page (see page 6, paragraph 92 and page 7, paragraphs 95 and 96).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 12, 15-17, 25-28, 37, 40-42, 44-47, and 59-60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shah et al. (U.S. publication 2002/0099692) in view of Pitts et al. (U.S. publication 2003/0115194).

As to claim 12, Shah et al. does not teach wherein the general dimension contains at least about 500,000 members.

Pitts et al. teaches a method and apparatus for processing a query to a multi-dimensional data structure (see abstract), in which he teaches wherein the general dimension contains at least about 500,000 members (see page 2, paragraph 15 and page 3, paragraph 43).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Shah et al., to include wherein the general dimension contains at least about 500,000 members.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Shah et al. by the teaching of Pitts et al., because wherein the general dimension contains at

least about 500,000 members, would enable the data structure to reduce processing time for large databases.

As to claim 15, Shah et al. does not teach wherein the upper level associated with the summary cube comprises the service level and wherein the selected member represents a selected Web service.

Pitts et al. teaches a method and apparatus for processing a query to a multi-dimensional data structure (see abstract), in which he teaches wherein the upper level associated with the summary cube comprises the service level and wherein the selected member represents a selected Web service (see page 4, paragraph 46).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Shah et al., to include wherein the upper level associated with the summary cube comprises the service level and wherein the selected member represents a selected Web service.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Shah et al. by the teaching of Pitts et al., because wherein the upper level associated with the summary cube comprises the service level and wherein the selected member represents a selected Web service, would enable the user to drill down to specific information without being forced to process the entire collection of records.

As to claim 16, Shah et al. as modified teaches wherein the partitioned dimension contains data representing directory information for the selected Web service (see Pitts et al., page 3, paragraph 40 and page 4, paragraph 46).

As to claim 17, Shah et al. as modified teaches wherein the partitioned dimension contains data representing page view information for the selected Web service (see Pitts et al., page 3, paragraph 39 and page 4, paragraph 46).

As to claim 25, Shah et al. does not teach the method further comprising implementing a workflow with an XML template to automatically create another partitioned dimension and another detail cube database, the other partitioned dimension containing a second subset of the members of the lower level of the dimension, the second subset of the members of the lower level being partitioned from the dimension based on another selected member of the upper level, the other detail cube including the other partitioned dimension component and one or more sub-cubes containing aggregations of the second subset of the members of the lower level from the other partitioned dimension.

Pitts et al. teaches a method and apparatus for processing a query to a multi-dimensional data structure (see abstract), in which he teaches the method further comprising implementing a workflow with an XML

template to automatically create another partitioned dimension and another detail cube database, the other partitioned dimension containing a second subset of the members of the lower level of the dimension, the second subset of the members of the lower level being partitioned from the dimension based on another selected member of the upper level, the other detail cube including the other partitioned dimension component and one or more sub-cubes containing aggregations of the second subset of the members of the lower level from the other partitioned dimension (see figure 3, 4, and 5 and page 3, paragraph 39).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Shah et al., to include the method further comprising implementing a workflow with an XML template to automatically create another partitioned dimension and another detail cube database, the other partitioned dimension containing a second subset of the members of the lower level of the dimension, the second subset of the members of the lower level being partitioned from the dimension based on another selected member of the upper level, the other detail cube including the other partitioned dimension component and one or more sub-cubes containing aggregations of the second subset of the members of the lower level from the other partitioned dimension.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the

art at the time the invention was made to have modified Shah et al. by the teaching of Pitts et al., because the method further comprising implementing a workflow with an XML template to automatically create another partitioned dimension and another detail cube database, the other partitioned dimension containing a second subset of the members of the lower level of the dimension, the second subset of the members of the lower level being partitioned from the dimension based on another selected member of the upper level, the other detail cube including the other partitioned dimension component and one or more sub-cubes containing aggregations of the second subset of the members of the lower level from the other partitioned dimension, would enable the method to duplicate the information stored in the cube and put it in a database that is going to be use by the server that create the dimension.

As to claim 26, Shah et al. as modified teaches wherein implementing a workflow with an XML template includes defining the other partitioned dimension based on a. user-specified partition key and defining the other detail cube based on the user-specified partition key (see Pitts et al., page 3, paragraph 40).

As to claim 27, Shah et al. as modified teaches wherein the partition key is representative of the other selected member of the upper level (see Pitts et al., page 3, paragraph 40).

As to claim 28, Shah et al. as modified teaches wherein implementing a workflow with an XML template includes creating an XML metadata file for storing information to define the other partitioned dimension and the other detail cube, and further comprising reading the XML metadata file and deploying OLAP objects for creating the other partitioned dimension and the other detail cube using a COM-based application (see Pitts et al., page 3, paragraph 41).

As to claim 37, Shah et al. does not teach wherein the dimension to be partitioned contains at least about 500,000 members.

Pitts et al. teaches a method and apparatus for processing a query to a multi-dimensional data structure (see abstract), in which he teaches wherein the dimension to be partitioned contains at least about 500,000 members (see page 2, paragraph 15 and page 3, paragraph 43).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Shah et al., to include wherein the dimension to be partitioned contains at least about 500,000 members.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Shah et al. by the teaching of Pitts et al., because wherein the dimension to be partitioned contains at least about 500,000 members, would enable the data structure to reduce processing time for large databases.

As to claim 40, Shah et al. does not teach wherein the upper level associated with the summary cube comprises the service level and wherein the selected member represents a selected Web service.

Pitts et al. teaches a method and apparatus for processing a query to a multi-dimensional data structure (see abstract), in which he teaches wherein the upper level associated with the summary cube comprises the service level and wherein the selected member represents a selected Web service (see page 4, paragraph 46).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Shah et al., to include wherein the upper level associated with the summary cube comprises the service level and wherein the selected member represents a selected Web service.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Shah et al. by the teaching of Pitts et al., because wherein the upper level associated with the summary cube comprises the service level and wherein the selected member represents a selected Web service, would enable the user to drill down to specific information without being forced to process the entire collection of records.

As to claim 41, Shah et al. as modified teaches wherein the partitioned dimension contains data representing directory information for

the selected Web service (see Pitts et al., page 3, paragraph 40 and page 4, paragraph 46).

As to claim 42, Shah et al. as modified teaches wherein the partitioned dimension contains data representing page view information for the selected Web service (see Pitts et al., page 3, paragraph 39 and page 4, paragraph 46).

As to claim 44, Shah et al. teaches one or more computer-readable media having computer-executable components for processing data, the data being organized in a dimension containing members in a plurality of levels, the levels being organized according to a hierarchy in which descending levels in the hierarchy are defined by increasing specificity (see figure 11; page 1, paragraph 6; and page 7, paragraph 96), the components comprising:

a summary cube database component storing the members of an upper level of the dimension (see page 1, paragraph 22 and page 4, paragraph 64);

a first partitioned dimension component containing a first subset of the members of at least one lower level of the dimension, the first subset of the members of the lower level being partitioned from the dimension based on a selected member of the upper level (see page 3, paragraph 53 and page 6, paragraph 91); and

a first detail cube database component including the first partitioned dimension component and one or more sub-cubes containing aggregations of the first subset of the members of the lower level from the first partitioned dimension component (see figure 3A; claim 3; page 5, paragraph 77; and page 6, paragraph 91).

Shah et al. does not teach a template component for implementing a workflow to automatically create a second partitioned dimension component and a second detail cube database component, the second partitioned dimension component containing a second subset of the members of the lower level of the dimension, the second subset of the members of the lower level being partitioned from the dimension based on another selected member of the upper level, the second detail cube database component including the second partitioned dimension component and one or more sub-cubes containing aggregations of the second subset of the members of the lower level from the second partitioned dimension component.

Pitts et al. teaches a method and apparatus for processing a query to a multi-dimensional data structure (see abstract), in which he teaches a template component for implementing a workflow to automatically create a second partitioned dimension component and a second detail cube database component, the second partitioned dimension component containing a second subset of the members of the lower level of the dimension, the second subset of the members of the lower level being

partitioned from the dimension based on another selected member of the upper level, the second detail cube database component including the second partitioned dimension component and one or more sub-cubes containing aggregations of the second subset of the members of the lower level from the second partitioned dimension component (see figure 3, 4, and 5 and page 3, paragraph 39).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Shah et al., to include a template component for implementing a workflow to automatically create a second partitioned dimension component and a second detail cube database component, the second partitioned dimension component containing a second subset of the members of the lower level of the dimension, the second subset of the members of the lower level being partitioned from the dimension based on another selected member of the upper level, the second detail cube database component including the second partitioned dimension component and one or more sub-cubes containing aggregations of the second subset of the members of the lower level from the second partitioned dimension component.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Shah et al. by the teaching of Pitts et al., because a template component for implementing a workflow to automatically create a second partitioned dimension

component and a second detail cube database component, the second partitioned dimension component containing a second subset of the members of the lower level of the dimension, the second subset of the members of the lower level being partitioned from the dimension based on another selected member of the upper level, the second detail cube database component including the second partitioned dimension component and one or more sub-cubes containing aggregations of the second subset of the members of the lower level from the second partitioned dimension component, would enable the method to duplicate the information stored in the cube and put it in a database that is going to be use by the server that create the dimension.

As to claim 45, Shah et al. as modified teaches wherein the template component includes a partition template for defining the second partitioned dimension component based on a user specified partition key and a cube template for defining the second detail cube database component based on the user-specified partition key (see Pitts et al., figure 3, 4, and 5 and page 3, paragraph 39).

As to claim 46, Shah et al. as modified teaches wherein the partition key is representative of the other selected member of the upper level (see Pitts et al., page 3, paragraph 40).

As to claim 47, Shah et al. as modified teaches wherein the workflow implemented by the template component creates a metadata file storing information for use in defining the second partitioned dimension component and the second detail cube database component, and further comprising a COM-based application for reading the metadata file and deploying OLAP objects for creating the second partitioned dimension component and the second detail cube database component (see Pitts et al., page 3, paragraph 41).

As to claim 59, Shah et al. does not teach wherein the partitioned dimension contains data representing directory information for the Web service represented by the selected member of the service level.

Pitts et al. teaches a method and apparatus for processing a query to a multi-dimensional data structure (see abstract), in which he teaches wherein the partitioned dimension contains data representing directory information for the Web service represented by the selected member of the service level. (see page 4, paragraph 46).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Shah et al., to include wherein the partitioned dimension contains data representing directory information for the Web service represented by the selected member of the service level.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the

art at the time the invention was made to have modified Shah et al. by the teaching of Pitts et al., because wherein the partitioned dimension contains data representing directory information for the Web service represented by the selected member of the service level, would enable the user to drill down to specific information without being forced to process the entire collection of records.

As to claim 60, Shah et al. does not teach wherein the partitioned dimension contains data representing page view information for the Web service represented by the selected member of the service level.

Pitts et al. teaches a method and apparatus for processing a query to a multi-dimensional data structure (see abstract), in which he teaches wherein the partitioned dimension contains data representing page view information for the Web service represented by the selected member of the service level (see page 3, paragraph 39 and page 4, paragraph 46).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Shah et al., to include wherein the partitioned dimension contains data representing page view information for the Web service represented by the selected member of the service level.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Shah et al. by the teaching of Pitts et al., because wherein the partitioned dimension

contains data representing page view information for the Web service represented by the selected member of the service level, would enable the user to drill down to specific information without being forced to process the entire collection of records.

5. Claims 33 and 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shah et al. (U.S. publication 2002/0099692) in view of Wong et al. (U.S. patent 6,708,172).

As to claim 33, Shah et al. does not teach wherein implementing zoom in/zoom out events comprises configuring an XML metadata file to identify zoom in/zoom out events behavior.

Wong et al. teaches a community-based shared multiple browser environment (see abstract), in which he teaches wherein implementing zoom in/zoom out events comprises configuring an XML metadata file to identify zoom in/zoom out events behavior (see column 16, lines 45-55).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Shah et al., to include wherein implementing zoom in/zoom out events comprises configuring an XML metadata file to identify zoom in/zoom out events behavior.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the

art at the time the invention was made to have modified Shah et al. by the teaching of Wong et al., because wherein implementing zoom in/zoom out events comprises configuring an XML metadata file to identify zoom in/zoom out events behavior, would enable the method to navigate into the digital map from overview to detail and detail to overview, because XML preserve the selection and filters with the same dimensionality.

As to claim 51, Shah et al. does not teach wherein the navigation component comprises a metadata file configured to identify zoom in/zoom out events behavior.

Wong et al. teaches a community-based shared multiple browser environment (see abstract), in which he teaches wherein the navigation component comprises a metadata file configured to identify zoom in/zoom out events behavior (see column 16, lines 45-55).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Shah et al., to include wherein the navigation component comprises a metadata file configured to identify zoom in/zoom out events behavior.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Shah et al. by the teaching of Wong et al., because wherein the navigation component comprises a metadata file configured to identify zoom in/zoom out events behavior, would enable the method to navigate into the digital map from

overview to detail and detail to overview, because XML preserve the selection and filters with the same dimensionality.

Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Belix M. Ortiz whose telephone number is 703-305-7605. The examiner can normally be reached on moday-friday 9am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dov Popovici can be reached on 703-305-3830. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

bmo

May 11, 2004.

DOV POPOVICI
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100